

94075 to 94086—Continued.

94078. MEIBOMIA HETEROCARPA (L.) Kuntze. Fabaceae.

An erect or suberect undershrub found throughout the Himalayas and in Burma. All of the bushy species of this genus are said to contain good fibers, used in some cases for paper making.

For previous introduction see 47723.

94079. PYRULARIA EDULIS (Wall.) DC. Santalaceae.

A medium-sized thorny tree native to the tropical slopes of the Himalayas up to an altitude of 5,000 feet. The leaves are 3 to 7 inches long, rather fleshy, oblong, with entire margins. The staminate flowers are in racemes, and the pistillate are solitary, producing edible pear-shaped drupes 2 inches long.

For previous introduction see 46095.

94080 to 94082. TERMINALIA spp. Combretaceae.

94080. TERMINALIA BELLERICA (Gaertn.) Roxb.

The small round fruits of this handsome tropical Indian tree have been exported from India for tanning purposes under the name myrobalans. The yellowish-gray wood is used for general construction. The tree also has merit as a shade tree for avenues, with its huge buttressed trunk and long horizontal branches.

For previous introduction see 68866.

94081. TERMINALIA MYRIOCARPA Huerck and Muell. Arg.

A very valuable timber tree of north-east Assam. It reaches a height of 80 to 100 feet, is deciduous, and fruits in January and February before the leaves appear.

For previous introduction see 53470.

94082. TERMINALIA TOMENTOSA (Roxb.) Wight and Arn.

A large tree, 80 to 100 feet tall, with hard, leathery leaves 5 to 9 inches long and erect terminal racemes of dull-yellow flowers. In India the tree appears to thrive best in heavy binding soils, and the dark-brown wood is valued for general construction purposes.

For previous introduction see 66243.

94083. TRICHOSANTHES CUCUMERINA L. Cucurbitaceae.

An annual vine with 5-lobed, broadly cordate leaves 2 to 4 inches across and lemonlike fruits 1 to 3 inches long. It is native to India and is used in native medicine.

94084. TURPINIA POMIFERA (Roxb.) DC. Staphyleaceae.

A small tree with odd-pinnate leaves 1 to 2 feet long, made up of three to nine ovate crenate-serrate leaflets 3 to 8 inches long. The small yellowish flowers are in terminal panicles 6 to 10 inches long and are followed by fleshy green-yellow or red subglobose fruits 2 inches in diameter. It is native to the subtropical slopes of the Himalayas in India.

94085. STEPHANIA ROTUNDA Lour. Menispermaceae.

A large climber, native to the north-western Himalayas, with tuberous roots.

94075 to 94086—Continued.

large peltate leaves up to 7 inches in width, and axillary umbels of yellow flowers.

For previous introduction see 47804.

94086. WALLICHIA DENSIFLORA Mart. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

A palm with a very short stem or, sometimes, stemless, found throughout the tropical Himalayas from Kumaon eastward. The leaves are 8 to 10 feet long, the spathes are purple, and the male flowers are yellow while the female flowers are purplish. The dull-purple fruits are about half an inch long. The leaves are sometimes used for fodder and also for thatching.

For previous introduction see 47858.

94087 and 94088. SOLANUM MELONGENA L. Solanaceae. **Eggplant.**

From the Union of South Africa. Seeds presented by Dr. Raimond H. Marloth, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria. Received August 7, 1931.

94087. An early variety with long purple fruits.

94088. A variety with round purple fruits.

94089 to 94094.

From Ceylon. Seeds presented by T. H. Parsons, Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya. Received August 10, 1931.

94089. CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS L. Myrtaceae. **Glove.**

A small tree, 12 to 15 feet high, native to the Molucca Islands, now cultivated widely in tropical regions for the dried unopened flower buds, which constitute the cloves of commerce.

For previous introduction see 89026.

94090. ONCOSPERMA FASCICULATUM Thwaites. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

The *Katu-kitul* palm of Indo-Malaya is one of the graceful cluster palms which make magnificent groups 40 to 60 feet high in the Peradeniya Gardens. The stems are spiny and make it unsuitable for small gardens, but useful for large parks.

For previous introduction see 88674.

94091. ONCOSPERMA FILAMENTOSUM Blume. Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

The *Nibung* is a cluster palm of great beauty which rises to a height of 50 feet and waves its pinnate leaves in the slightest breeze. Like its relative, *Oncosperma fasciculatum*, it is a spiny palm and therefore not suited for small gardens. The great clumps of this palm are wonderfully effective in a proper setting.

For previous introduction see 88675.

94092. PHOENICOPHORUM BORSIGIANUM (Koch). Stuntz (P. sechellarum Wendl.) Phoenicaceae. **Palm.**

This noble palm, famous for its beauty, is indigenous to the Seychelles Islands. The mature palm is wholly destitute of spines, whereas in the young state the deep orange-red petioles are clothed with black needlelike spines 1 to 3 inches long. The young leaves are orange beneath and